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REMARKS

Claims 1-18 and 21-29 are currently pending. Claims 19 and 20 have been canceled without prejudice. Claim 1 has been amended for clarification only. Claims 28 and 29 have been added to enhance the scope of Applicant's patent coverage and are supported by page 9, lines 1-25, of the specification as filed. It is respectfully submitted that no new matter has been added.

The Patent Office rejected claims 1-8, 15, 16, and 18-22 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Richardson, U.S. Patent No. 6,373,961, in view of Levine, U.S. Patent No. 5,214,414.

Richardson discloses an eye controllable screen pointer system that combines eye gaze tracking and screen tracking from the point of view of the user (abstract). Richardson discloses driving means capable of perceiving the point of computed gaze and projecting a mark on the screen 52 at the point of the computed gaze. The mark is projected for feedback to the user 50, to confirm his screen selections. The driving means can be any suitable screen driving means, such as a mouse driver. The mark can be of any suitable shape, such as an arrow, cross hairs, a cursor, etc. (column 13, lines 46-50). Richardson does not disclose or suggest that more than a single mark is ever displayed.

Levine discloses a method for displaying a visual trail 12b behind a moving cursor 12a so that the cursor does not disappear from a liquid crystal display (abstract). Levine, in Figure 1, shows a prior location, interpolated locations 12b, a present location 12a and extrapolated future locations 12c of the cursor. Levine seeks to improve the visibility of a cursor when used with a display having a response time that is approximately equal to or greater than a dwell time of a cursor at a given display position (column 1, lines 29-32). Levine does not explicitly disclose eye tracking.

Richardson discloses an eye tracking system but does not disclose or suggest a need or desire to display more than one mark that corresponds to a computed gaze. Levine does not explicitly disclose eye tracking systems but does disclose a pointing device (column 2, lines 61-64). As Richardson does not disclose or suggest more than a single mark on a display that corresponds to a user's gaze, Richardson is not amenable to modification to display other information corresponding to multiple display screen locations. Thus, claims 1-8, 15, 16, and 18-22 are not disclosed or made obvious through Richardson, as Richardson is not modifiable by

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Levine.

The Patent Office rejected claims 23-25 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Richardson, U.S. Patent No. 6,373,961, in view of Murrell, U.S. Patent No. 5,339,094.

Claim 23 recites as follows:

A computer implemented method for eye track assisted pointer positioning comprising: operating an eye tracking apparatus to monitor a user's eye movements as the user views a visual display; detecting a user's eye orientation, relative to the visual display; providing a reading guide to the user for assisting the user in reading displayed text; and automatically moving the reading guide from a first location to a second location of the visual display that corresponds to the user's eye orientation.

The Patent Office has asserted (page 12, lines 13-22, of the Office Action dated January 11, 2007) that "Richardson does not disclose providing a reading guide to the user for assisting the user in reading displayed text and moving the reading guide from a first location to a second location of the visual display that corresponds to the user's eye orientation. However, Richardson discloses moving the visual indicator from a first location to a second location of the visual display that corresponds to the user's eye orientation. It would be obvious at the time of invention to one skilled in the art to use the eye tracking device of Richardson with the reading guide of Murrell to move the reading guide from a first location to a second location. Murrell discloses providing a reading guide to the user for assisting the user in reading displayed text (col. 3, lines 30-55)."

Richardson discloses an eye controllable pointer system 60 that includes an eye gaze tracking means (column 8, lines 43-61).

Murrell discloses a Visual Display Unit (VDU) line marker coupled between the VDU and a computer/terminal combination (abstract). Murrell discloses a line marker keyboard 1 includes eight keys in which two position keys 2 and 4 move the line marker up and down respectively, a fast/slow key 3 increases the speed of movement of the line marker, and a line thickness key 5 lets the user choose between a thick highlighting line or an underline mode of operation (column 2, lines 25-30). Murrell discloses that separate keys are provided for controlling the line avoiding the need to use keys of the main keyboard (column 7, lines 47-52). The line marker may be interfaced with overhead projectors connected to the VDU computer

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(column 8, lines 54-56).

Murrell does not disclose or suggest manipulation of the line on the display other than through keys that are not part of the main keyboard. Richardson discloses eye gaze tracking means but does not disclose a reading guide. Richardson does not disclose or suggest a need for a reading guide. Murrell teaches that specialized keys are used to manipulate a line on a display screen. There is no disclosure or suggestion in either Richardson or Murrell to enable a nexus between the two teachings. Each reference relates to a portion of Applicant's claim 23, but do not relate to each other. Neither Richardson nor Murrell disclose "automatically moving the reading guide from a first location to a second location of the visual display that corresponds to the user's eye orientation." Thus, Richardson and Murrell do not make claims 23-25 obvious.

As to claim 24, neither Richardson nor Murrell disclose an open bracket.

As to claim 25, Murrell's line is within the text and not in a margin.

The Patent Office rejected claims 9-12 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Richardson, U.S. Patent No. 6,373,961, in view of Levine, U.S. Patent No. 5,214,414, and further in view of Murrell, U.S. Patent No. 5,339,094.

As described above, claims 1-8, 15, 16, and 18-22 are not made obvious by Richardson and Levine. Levine, as with Richardson, does not disclose a reading guide.

Murrell does not disclose or suggest manipulation of the line on the display other than through keys that are not part of the main keyboard. Murrell teaches that specialized keys are used to manipulate a line on a display screen. There is no disclosure or suggestion in either Richardson or Levine to enable a nexus between their teachings and those of Murrell. The references do not relate to each other. None of Richardson, Levine, and Murrell disclose "automatically moving the reading guide from a first location to a second location of the visual display that corresponds to the user's eye orientation."

The Patent Office rejected claims 13, 14, 26, and 27 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Richardson, U.S. Patent No. 6,373,961, in view of Levine, U.S. Patent No. 5,214,414, and Murrell, U.S. Patent No. 5,339,094, and further in view of Peck, U.S. Patent No. 6,886,137.

U.S. Patent No. 6,886,137, to Peck is disqualified as prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) because U.S. Patent No. 6,886,137, and the claimed invention were, at the time the claimed

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invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person. MPEP 706.02(I)(1).

The Patent Office is respectfully requested to reconsider and remove the rejections of claims 1-27 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) based on Richardson, in view of Murrell, Levine, and/or Peck, and to allow all of the pending claims 1-18 and 21-29 as now presented for examination. An early notification of the allowability of claims 1-18 and 21-29 is earnestly solicited.

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